THE SPASON OVER-DULL LIFE-GOING OUT OF TOWN -ENGLISH COUNTRY-HOUSES-HOW WE LIVE IN THE SEASON-HOLIDAY GOSSIP-NO NEWS-BER-LINTHE HUROF EUROPE-BISMARK AREAD.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 1805. The long vacation has fairly set in in Loudon. The Houses of Parliament ere in charge of some dozen policemen. The Clubs are in the hands of painters and upholsterers, a corner only of the dining-rooms and libraries be-Government muchine going, for casual members pussing through great Babylon on their way from the continent or the senside, to country houses, and for the few indomitsble Cockners who can never be happy for more than 10 days at a time away from their beloved home. " Mountains," said Charles Lamb, " are good to look at, but streets to live in," and the feeling is certainly shared by a considerable number of Englishmen of the literary and professional classes, who have been stranded early in life in London, and have sought their way there with some

I remember when a youngster spending two days in the water. May they be forthcoming in all abundance! August with Thes. Ingoldsby, then in the hight of his popularity, at his house in Amon Corner, the dingiest, retest nock in the city. If any reader of Tun TRIBUN of an entiquarian turn of mind should chance to visit the old country it will be well worth his while to poke about round St Paul's churchy ard until be has realized this dwelling-place of the dignified cathedral clergy. It is a large court, shut out from the roaring outside world by heavy gates, at which one of the Cathedral servants, a man is verger clad, as poor Barham remerked, acts as Corberos. I well remember my own sensation of wonder when I entered these gates, how ear human being could live there during those bright Autumn days, and my resolve that not even the templation of e.coting Hood and "Paul Pry" at dinner, the treat I'had been allured by, should keep me there beyond 68 hours. The guests came, five or six in all, and the conversation turned on the impossibility of really enjoying life for more than a week cut of the sound of Bow Bells. The clear majority of the guests' including Barham, were strongly of this opinion. A feet rears later I was almost as much astonished to hear T ackersy maintaining the same thesis. He was hastening back from Boulegne, and we met in the train. I left him some I centy miles from town, his spirits rising every mine to as no looked forward to his plunge under the great smoke compy and a month's enjoyment of empty London. I thought him at the time rather crazy, or that he had forgotten to explain (as Arte-

mus Ward does; "this is ment ironical."

I understand the feeling better now, in fact have perhaps somethicle touch of it myself. It is perfectly compatitie with an intense erjoyment of the many ways of holidaymaking which are in vogne among us, some of which are almost peculiar, I fancy, to our branch of the great family of English speakers. For instance, the pursuit of mountain-climbing—Alps if they can get at them, Welsh and Cumberland mountains for want of Alps-as it is practised by a constantly increasing number of young Englishmen, seems to have no attractions for more than a stray American here and there, and is considered a proof of lunacy by Continental nutions. At the other and of our holiday reale stands country house life, which, in the de-yelopment at least which it has now attained, is also, so relopment at least which it has now attained, is also, so far as I know, peculiar to England. In every English county, and all through Sectiand, there are a certain number of their great houses which are opened generally in the Antunen by their owners to a succession of guests, who stay on the average four or five days, the intimate friends of the host and hostess remaining, perhaps, for a fortnight. The details of life at country houses vary, of course, according to amation. In Scotland and the north of England, prouse-shooting and deer-stalking prevail from the 12th of August. Everywhere partridge shooting is part of the play from the lat of September, and wherever there is a good salmon or trout stream in the neighborhood, a man or two of the party will surely be found for whom the angler's craft has irresht ble attractions. There are neighborhoods and houses again in which there is a craze for cricket or rifle shooting. But nowhere is sport of any kind more than a feature of country-house life, except in out of the way highland lodges, or at a few residences of hopelessly demoralized Nimrods, where the men herd together, and give them selves up to a simple life of destruc-

Ordinarily, the manner of life is somewhat in this wise: Breakfast from 9 to 10, the guests dropping down and grouping themselves as they please, generally at three or four different tables. At 101 or 11, the shooting and fishing parties start, or the cricket-match begins; in the mean time the mea stroll about the grounds with a cigar, or visit the stable and the kennels, or join the ladies, who draw, or work, or read the papers, or gossip, in the draw-ing-rooms, or on the curpets and cushions on the lawn, under lime or chestnut trees, if the day is warm enough Then croquet parties are generally going lazily and firtingly until the next general gathering at 2, for luncheon, a meal which the sportsmen, however, take under a hedge or behind a haystack. Afterward the ladies drive, or ride, et with such of the min as eschew chooting, until between 5 and 6, when there is tea for those who like it, in the house or on the lawn. Probably the sportsmen will be home before the pleasant loitering et tea is over, and by this time the morning papers have arrived, and perhaps some new guest, and there is talk of anything that has happened in politics or society. Dinner at 8 or thereabout, and afterward, in some houses you will have music, in others cards, in others dancing, until the ladies like to rotice. Then the men adjourn to the billiard-room, eigars and seltzer water, mixed with more or less sherry or spirits. Billiards last as long any one likes to play, every man dropping off at his own time.

But though the general features of the life are alike in all country-houses, each has more or less its own specialty. There are a few merely fine houses still, at which no one but the creme de la creme of society (so called) are found. At present these are more addicted to horse-racing than any other pastime, and, as I am credibly informed, to carnest romping in the evenings, much after the fashion of Complegne, from which the custom comes. If report speaks truly, however, they maintain their exclusiveness at the price of tremendous duliness. In the pleasantest large houses society is always dashed with an infusion, more or less strong, according to the taste of the hosts, of foreigners, literary men, politicians, travelers, artists. In general, the neighborhood is carefully tended for political and social purposes, our great folks, however exclusive remaining the heads in every sense of their own corners of England. So you have a constant succession of the squires and parsons, and their wives and daughters, who ticise the Londoners and are criticised in their tarn. This "colluvius gentium" is often very attractive; indeed, where the host and hostess take pains in grouping their Pisitors, it is difficult to imagine a more fascinating life Once or twice I have seen this so well done that even sport has been at a complete discount, one or two men for very shame having just responded to the keeper's summons for an hour or two, hurrying back by lancheon time to rejain the society.

The system has its faults no doubt. It is too luxurious every possible attention being paid, without question of expense, to the feeding and lodging of 'the guests and the troops of servants they bring with them. This carryang about of flunkeys and abigails has become a monstr nuisance. I am sorry to say that scarcely any of my countrymen or countrywomen have the courage to go to a country house without a man and maid. I have known excellent women who kept no lady's maid at home, take their housemaids in that capacity to a great house, to the ntter rain of those domestics. For none but the servants of the house take part in any of the work, while they are living in the same luxury, and greater idleness, than their masters or mistresses, as they have neither the intellectual excitement nor the physical exercise of shooting, fishing or riding. The class of upper servants are becoming almost ms serious a social problem for us as our paupers; in which condition many of the former, by the way, end their useless lives. Beside being too luxurious, country house life is at once too exciting and too idle.

There is no rest from the constant strain of metropolitan life for any one, from the girls and boys, who have enormous opportunities for flirtations at every turn, to the elderly statesmen who get their bags from the office in the morning, and have to keep the affairs of the nation in their heads more or less. But there is nothing like regular work, either physical or intel-lectual. If a man has to write a serious dispatch, or to ge through any task requiring concentration, he runs up to

started. The fact is, however, that there is almost nothing to chronicle, so that one's thoughts and pen run naturally into holiday gozsip, and as one sits and pen run naturally into holiday gozsip, and as one sits and writes, one sighs to think what a piace England is for the rich and well born and their hangers-on, what a dull, dark, monstrous home for all beside. If the science of luxurious and cultivated life can make folk happy, then the English upper ten thousand ought to be the happiest of mortals for three mouths from the middle of July in every year.

But, for news again. Well, there is no news, and that is the fact. Readers must look to Berlin for the next half year, at any rate, for news. Bismark has the lead, and we ave all nothing to do but wait over here, watching with deep interest whether he will rough the Junker party in a second round, and really stand or fall on his democratic lead. As the same time, for a large number of our best people, the interest with which we are looking at Northern Germany pales before the feeling akin to agony with which we expect your next elections. Not being on the spot, our faith is probably weaker than it need be, but it does seem to us that you have a desperate hard read to hoe, and that the good cause never had more need of strong hearts and clear brains than this Fall on your side

#### THE FASHIONS.

SEPTEMBER MODES - FABRICS - PASHION-POLLIES -CLOAKS - MANTLES- BONNETS- BOOTS- HEAD-DRESSES-PROPHECIES.

All Summer the merry months have been masquerading in one another's roles. June were the delicate coigns and fulnt perfume of May. July blazed in the terrid bucs of August. August looked cool, and pole, and pensive in October's misty tints and broidery of rain-drops, and S-ptember comes sultry and breathless, wearing the crown and manife of comes sultry and breathless, wearing the crown and manue of July. List menth, mornings and evenings were cold at the sea-side and in the mountains, and the world of fashion shrag-ged shivering white shoulders, and turned cityward the log-ing faces which had gone forth gladly two for three months ago. So the city is fuller than is usual at this season, to the gain of millither and modiste, and the discomfort of the birds of passage, who have lucklessly flown from pole to tropic ver, being here, they bees bravely the serious issues of ft, which we take to bepetting new clothes, 'Ad Sammer they might freile and flutter, having earned a season of rest by unwearied exertions ball and party ward. But now that the Fall is upon them mnawers, there is much carnest work before them in the gathering together if bounet, cape and gown, of

them in the gathering topether if bonnet, cape and gown, of flounce, and flower, and farbelow, of airy nothings, without which a modern todo is desciation to the sight.

And our fashlowshie women are not such crivens as to shrink, when duty calls them. They will shop all day to match the time of a ribbon or the nattern of an edging. They will wear pounds of puffs and frizzes on their simil heads, and pounds of draight straight hims, and comes of steel girding their siender ribs, and bacts that are a misery, and you shall not hear a murnour from their patient dips. Did not their great-great-grandfathers breed for liberty, and shell not they suffer in science?

It is so early in the senson, and so warm, that Fashlon only hints at her decrees and at present demands nothing of her laters they among the many to suppose that it.

Did not their grant-great-granufathers blood for liberty, and shell not they suffer in sciences. It is so early in the season, and so warm, that Fashion only hints at her decrees, and at present demands nothing of her voteries but waterinings. All the Summer finery will be worn far a ment) to cape. All the pretty median, and can-brices, and pale all a granufanes which have survived the uses of their centre, isometique will bloom afresh in oity drawing-rooms. There are heavy fabries in the windows and on the shelves; all the tlata of the Autumn forests in the shown the shelves; all the tlata of the Autumn forests in the shown the shelves; all the tlata of the Autumn forests in the shown the shelves; all the tlata of the Autumn forests in the shown the shelves; all the tlata of the Autumn forests in the shown the shelves; all the tlata of the second limitings are rounds them that not only burs and the shopmen look wearry at the cloudless skies, and vainly invoke Euroclylon, giver of rain and chill.

BASE BALL.

EXCELSION AGT. STAR.

The grand match on Tuesday between those noted base bell cluis streacted quite and the morning led many to suppose that it would not take place. The learned up in the after and the rain of the morning led many to suppose that it would not take place. The Excelsions were on hand with excellent nines, the Stars, and both clabs were on hand with excellent nines, the Stars, and both clabs were on hand with excellent nines, the Stars, and both clabs were on hand with excellent nines, the Stars, and both clabs were on hand with excellent nines, the Stars and the rain of the morning led many to suppose that it would not take place. The learned up in the aftern the rain of the morning led many to suppose that it would not take place. The learned up in the aftern the rain of the morning led many to suppose that it would not take place. The learned up in the carely and the carely learned the morning led many to suppose that it would have been and the morning led many to suppose that it would no

Plain fabrics and stripes are most to be desired. Soft, plai tints, gray and drab, and misty Automasi bues, with bright contracting taumsing of pink and blue, and crimson and royal purple. Skirts just bound with the role cover water alleves trimmed only at the adges. So says Paris. New York will say-trimming, trimming everywhere, for what is one's gown but a framework for trimmings, and what use is money if one cannot show it in lace, and ribbons, and camees, and chains? Anybody may have a poplin dress. It is the trin ming which cos'. .
Snits will be worn as much as ever, but the gored drasses

Saits will be worn as much as ever, but the gared drasses are so inconvenient for the street that they are banished in a measure. The walking dress has a very short skirt, cut in scollops, vandykas, or squares, and worn ever a petitical of the same material coming a little below the top of the boot. Above the hem of the dress, these petitionals are pleased up Above the hew off the dress, these petitiousts are pieced up with a cheaper material of the same hus, so that the whole robe is not more expansive than the gored dress made with the usual train, and is lighter, more graceful, and much more convenient. A very odd and ugly fashion has been introduced, which will be worn only by women who mistake oddity for heasty. In suits, if the skirt is plain, the waist is made of the same color, but striped, and if the skirt be striped, the waist is plain. The effect is, of course, bad. All the materials of last Winter will be worn this year. What new ones may be in store is not yet revealed. All dresses will be gored. Many are made without any perceptible fulness at the waist. Others have four plaits, one in front, one behind, and one on each hip. Others again are plain in front, and on the hips, with two side plaits at the back. The newest skeleton skirts are made without any hoops above the knee, and the large circles of the dress at the bottom is sustained by stiff facings, and by cambric pottleants with broad, starched flounces. Almost all dresses are made with broad, starched flounces. Almost all dresses are made with broad, starched flounces. Almost all dresses are made with broad, externed under a belt. The very ugly fashion of warring belts over dresses not y ugly fashion of wearing belts over dresses no finished with the round waist may be pardoned when it connects the simulated basque, and thus makes a house dress suitable for the street. The poplars, of which one hears so much, is simply a full bas me laid in plants at the waist, or falling loosely from the should re, cut in very deep points at the hips, and in short points, before and behind. It is usually left open at the hips, and cach point is finished with a long the bips, and in short points before and the bips, and each point is finished with a long tassel. His resemblance to the the Roman mantle, which it is supposed to copy, can only be discovered by the poor little aupposed to copy, can only be discovered by the poor little the daily sold at the news office. I have not written this for publication as correspondence, the daily sold at the news office. I have not written this for publication as correspondence, the daily sold at the news office. I have not written this for publication as correspondence, the daily sold at the news office. I have not written this for publication as correspondence, the daily sold at the news office. I have not written this for publication as correspondence, the daily sold at the news office. I have not written this for publication as correspondence, but you are at liberty to use the facts editorially.

P. S.—The Hoo. Hamilton Word have the Chemung and Alleghauy Co., N. Y., Sept 1, 1896. hance, or embroidered with gold thread, or edged with a fringe of gold or silver bells, with small tongues which tinkle as the wearer moves. Except on the collars of a circus horse, whence, widenty, the fashion was barrowed, this ornamentation could not be more charmingly bestowed. It is to be worn also an street occasions, it is said; and the unestentations and blushing beauties will appear on Broadway thus caparisoned. Double skirts and tonics are much worn, but the deep cut-of flounce, so fashioushie in thin fabrics this Summer, will be equally worn in silks, and even in heavier materials. To tall women it is extremely becoming, and it does not waste the pattern. Waists are still made short, and still worn with the side belt. Sushes with three broad straight ends at the back, edged with lace, or straw fringe, and fastened with a resette at the side, are extremely fashionable. Swiss bodices, which

For matrons, open waists, square or folded back in a V to the belt, are prescribed. The form of Fall wraps is not determined. Just at present the loose negligies sacque, or the tight basque, is insisted upon, the half-fitting basquine being despitefully entreated. The pretty, old-fashioned straight maniles are to have a new birth. These will be made in embroidered volvot, embroidered silk, muslin, grenadise, embroidered cachmere, and the ever-beautiful camel'a hair will wear the soarf form par excellence. Poplin basques, sacques, and shawls of black or white embroidered eachmere, will be also reckoned among the most distinguished garments of the season. These basques in white, with their black braiding, are quite too conspicuous for the street; but some of the black shawls are very elegant. Cachmere sacques are considered much more desirable than silk [this Fall. Of course the dealers will conspire to make them equally costly, but any damsel whose own skill can weave the beantiful decoration, may follow, for a small outlay, the rich fashion.

tee to be immortal are made in bright colors and worn promise to be immertal, are made in bright colors and work with leng scolloped ends of silk, over light dresses. Open Pompadour waists continue more in vogue than plain, light

bodies. They are worn with chemisettes close in the neck.

Bonnets display little difference. Indeed, every possible vagary of the crownless shape seems already to have de. clared itself, and nothing remains for despairing variety but the re-introduction of crown and curtain. The Catalonian, the newest phase of the Fanchon, is an oblong frame with little ear-cape, very like the Peasant head-dresses so fashion-able three years ago. It is the latest whim not to cover the frame at all, but wear a wreath of scarlet, or purple, or yollow plames across the front, and tie the preposterous atom under the chin, or beneath the chignon, with a ribbon only an inch and a half wide. Some of these have are trimmed with a huge jet ornament in place of the stick. Some are fastened with long, black-headed, fanolful plus, and have no strings at all. Many have the tiresome and common Beneiton chain falling under the chin in the most uncomfortable fashion. These chains are of false cameos, of imitation pearls, of silver tinsel, of ivery or bone, of flowers, of jot, even of small feathers, and each is uglier than the other.

In hair-dressing the essential thing is to drag the hair up in nar-uressing the escentian taing is to drag the hair up from the nock, and achieve a chignon of the most obtrusive and awkward order on the back and top of the head. When the comb can be seen from the front, the arrangement is con-sidered a success. On one head in a hundred this style is not appailingly ugly, but on unfortunate women with forcible appallingly ugly, but on unfortunate women with foreible and country houses, the line from the apex of the waterfall to the base of the chin looks longer than life. The chigson is a mass of pulls, frigses, country houses, instead of chronicing such now.

as is going here, as it was my intention to do when I too great profusion for Nature, and too great untidiness for Art, and therefore the fashion is a failure.

Hosts of colored leather, daintily buttoned and tinfly tecled-drab, brown, bronze, copper-colored, buff, gray, and even red-will be worn. Each shade is pretty, with a gown of the same hur, and only thus, and after all, the tasteful and tidy black walking-boots must remain the best wear. The resultes so dainty on a support, and so ugly and out of place on a guiter, are still seen on the gaiter, and in the nature of things make the

foot look ungainly.

Linea collars, narrow behind and deep-pointed in front, are most worn. Chuy lace is still fashionable, and tooks its best

with heavy Winter robes.

When October comes, all the banners of Fashion will be hung upon her outer well, and she will hold high sourt and festival within, and edict, and example, permission, and forbiddance of that High Mightiness shall duly be set forth herein.

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Time of game-1	wo ho	ars.						

CLINTONS AGE. BINAS. A very interesting gone of Base Bai came off on Tursday Sept. 4, at On-handred-and-fourth-cote at, and First ave., to twen the Clintons of Yorkville and the Eisas of Thirty-stati-et, which resulted in favor of the Clintons by a score of 6s to

MOXE	oronidy, p		McLusher, p. 2 Hand, c. 4 Kinsay, 3d b. 3 West, s. 8 3 Dorr, I f. 1 Durlovy, c. f. A 4 Mulvey, r. f. 4	0 0 1 1 0 0
1	Total 27	68	Total27	4

Fly catches—Clinton, 9; Etns. 8. Unpric—Michael Shelly of the Yorkville Clab. Scorers—Hewes & Co.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribune.

Firs: By the minil that carries this you will receive an order for 150 copies of The Carrain Tantan. Order and sheek received for 150 copies.

This town polls about 300 Republican votes and 200 Democratic, and is the residence of the Hon. M. H. Champlain, under whose auspices a salure was fired three years since in honor (i)

BILLIARDS.

A NEW BILLIARD ASSOCIATION—FREE A NEW FRATURE— THE ENIGHTS OF THE OBLONG TABLE ARE AT CUES'

THE ENGHTS OF THE ORLONG TABLE ARE AT POINTS.

Many of the seats sacred to the Twelve with King Michael at their head are from henceforth vacant. Even the receiver tions of the Sangreal will not avail to bring the Errant Knights back to their tree allegiance. In brief, there has been a split in the party, for whose reconstruction the efforts of all fluore committees will be ineffectual.

In answer to a call issued some time ago, billiard representatives of eight different States convened on Monday last, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, indulged in a splirited discussion of affairs pertaining to the profession, passed a series of recolutions, and adopted a constitution and By-laws by which the "National American Eilhard Association" is to be governed.

the "National American Elliard Association" is to be governed.

The following are some of the resolutions passed:

Reselved. That the undersigned bidderd managements represent to be called the National American Hillard Association, the object of wisds shall be to ingreduce into the affairs of the bidderd would the vision shall be to ingreduce into the affairs of the bidderd would the vision shall be to ingreduce into the affairs of the bidderd would the vision shall be to ingreduce into the affairs of the bidderd would the vision shall be competition, that this Association shall be open for membership to all persons inferenced in bidderds on payment of an initiatory fee of \$0, alter signing the of all games played for championable, whether for considering may select; that there shall be propased published or each runs of the control of the game of siliands, those and commonly befored to at the present time being partly out of date and war to represent the state of the shall be propased war organization, create a find from which prizes to be contended for shall be provided, and keep a compisite record of all matter pames payed and other matters of interest to billiard players.

One or two other resolutions of miner importance were peased.

ed by John Frawley. Cleveland; Melvin Foster, New-York; Signed by John Frawley. Cleveland; Melvin Fester, New-York;
John Deery, Clischmati; McDhael Foley, Detroit; Samoel Turzer,
Newport, K.Y.; James E. Beyle, N. Y.; John M. Hemswick, Chrchaedl; Chas, J. Spaulding, Brocklym, Michael Genry, N. Y.; W. H.
Cowell N. Y.; Levi Besker, N. Y.; P. H. Kegler, Charletton, S. C.;
L. J. Gilson, Bockford, Ill.; William Goldthwait, Beston; Feter
Bowe, N. Y.; C. K. Heath, Beston; Geo. J. Brown, N. M.; Henry
Helme, Beston; Wu. Carland, N. Y.; T. Fynn, N. Y.; Ed. Cahil,
N. Y.; P. Grote, N. Y.; Henry Fransvick, Clincinnati; Joseph
Birmswick, Chichmati, John Ferguson, Breeliyn; Olis Field, N. Y.;
J. R. Thornten N. Y.; John Franshan, Washington.
At an adjourned meeting held in the afternoon of the asme
day, the following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Asseciation:

day, the following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Association:

President—John Frawles, Cleveland,

Permanent Sceretary—Samuel David, N. Y.

Western and Southern Secretary—G. W. McCullagh, editor

Billiard Mirror, Cincinnati,

Treasurer—P. Grote.

Executive Committee—John M. Brunswick, Cincinnati, Wm.

Golddinwalte, Eoston, Michael Foley, Detrott, Jas, E. Doyle,
N. Y.; Michael Geary, N. Y.

We should not omit to mention that at the adjourned meeting, it was resolved that the Association held at least one
Tournament every year, at which prices of a saliable character shall be awarded to the best players. The selection of time and place, as well as of prizes, will be a portion of the duty devolving upon the Executive Committee.

The time and place of the first Tournament will be announced at an early day.

# THE TRIBUNE.

To the Engler of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In to-day's TRIBUNG I have read a communication headed "THE TRIBUNE on Mailroad Trains." I don't think you need any word of cheer from me-your subscription books must "speak louder" than I can. I have, until the present year, been a daily reader of The Times, from its commencement (about 15 years). I am in the daily habit of looking "right and left" as I cross the Jer-

thing else than my TRIBUNA, saying: ""I con't know what to do, I can't keep up with the demand for THE TRIBUNE without leaving so many Times on my hands This including seem have dropped The Times for THE TRIBUNE. I don't suffer him to put me off, however, for I am so disgusted with the course of The Times that I would rather the The News or The World. I used to regret my residence in the Jersefus, but now that she is in the Union and resolves to "keep in," I consider it an honor, and especially as I had the pleasure of putting her there. Fraternally yours, W. T. E.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE PARADE-GROUND.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT DISPLAY-REVIEW BY THE MAYOR.

and and edict, and example, permaistor, and forbiddance of that High Mughtiness shall duly be set forth harvin.

The Polither of To New York Trebust.

The Polither of To New York Trebust.

Sin: Are you unable to supply the current demand for your paper? The wantefit's being felt as a barden. Let me market the and the state of th In the eastern part of this city there is a spot of

distance.

About 5 p. m., Mayor Hoffman arrived in a carriage to review the regiment. It was soon brought into line before him at present arms, and afterward passed by him preceded by the band and tendered him a marching salute. This concluded the exercises of the day.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-SEPT. 5.

Ellithrop agt. Holden.—Motion to continue injunc-tion granted Note costs to abide the event. Westenboku agt. Herrick.—See memormada. Morse agt. Carpenter.—See mem-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 5.—Before Justice Russett.

The September Term of the Court of General Sessions commonced in earnest resterday, and the indications are that its labors will fill Sing Sing with numerous criminals before the adjournment.

Out of the panel of sixty-six names filed for Grand Jurors to sever during the month, the following were selected:

that its labors will fill Sing Sing with numerous criminals before the adjournment.
Out of the panel of sixty-six names filed for Grand Jorors to serve during the menth, the following were selected:
Stephen Hyatt, foreman; Jeaoth H. Groesbeck, Charles N. Flaring, John H. Erowning, William E. Lawrence, Richard S. Dana, George Palen, John H., Abeel, David Wetmore, Charles Morrell, Samuel A. Beskman, Wm. A. Budd, Aaron Close, Wm., M. Cowan, George J., Cook, David Douglas, Lucius B. Nutting, William B. Northrup, Jas. M. Plamb, William Whitewright.

THE FIRST SENTENCE.

George Cox was arraigned on an indiotment of burglary, found scaines him at the Angust term. The affidavit of Aaron Gurskystates that the premises Mo. EM Seventhave., occupied by him as a dwelling, were entered on the night of the 7th dl.; the burglar went into a room on the second floor and attempted to take away a quantity of wearing apparel and jeweiry of the value of \$250, the property of deponent and Levy Gursky, and John McGuire In his statement before the Folke Justice says he aw Go. Cox and another man pars into the house in Eleventhave, and romain there some fifteen minnies, and then he saw them jump out of a second-story window and run away. He pursued them to the corner of Thirty-fifthest, and Seventhave, when Cox was arrested by Officer Ryanels McGiovern of the 28th Precinct, the other third was not caught. The defondant planded gully to the Court of burglery in the third diagree, and was sentenced to the State Prison toe five years.

Michael Denald, a youthful resition of Baxter st., of 16 years, who, on being discharged from employment as an errand boy, followed another profession, which has brought him into trouble. He was accused by Dudley M. Mills of Molberty-st., with stealing as fit areas, of the years and the sentenced to the State Prison toe five years.

Michael Denald, a youthful resition of Baxter st., of 16 years, who, on being discharged from employment as an errand boy, followed another more standard and head of the Tenth Pr

Businal approached her on the hight of the 4th of July, while she was standing on a stoop in Thirteenth-at, and attacked ber with a knife, indicting wounds on her neck, face and breast of a painful nature. He states that he had good cause to com-mit the set. Jealousy seems to have entered his thoughts and boson and have incited bin on to the deed. He was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years.

# CITY FENIANISM.

ARRIVAL OF MORIARTY IN NEW-YORK-MURPHY NAME AND ON HIS WAY HOME-THE CANADIAN PENIANS OPPOSED TO THE SENATE PARTY.

Yesterday morning Mr. Moriarty, one of the prisoners who escaped from Caunda, arrived in New-York, and reported himself to Col. Relly at the Stephens headquarters. He gives an interesting account 'the escape and the means used to effect it. Murphy is on his way here, and will probably arrive to-day or to-morrow. He denounces the Roberts Sweeney wing, and states that the Canadian Fenians are deeldedly opposed to an lovasion of Canada. Murphy has mever cidedly opposed to an invasion of Canada. Murphy has sever been identified with the Senate party, and has no desire to be mistaken for the Coll-Murphy connected with Roberts.

The pic-nic, which was to have been held on the 21st of this month, is postponed to the 23th, when it will take place at the Gremone Garliers. Mr. Byenheas will be present, as also Mr. Byrne, the late Warder of Richmond Bridwell. Jublin, Mirphy and Moriarty will also probably on that occasion give in account of their escape from the clutches of the Canadian authorities. Great proparations continue to be made for the forthcoming Fair. The ladies continue hard at work, from early in the morning till like at night, and in the room set apart for their use they have quite a large collection of section articles. From what they have aiready it is certain that the Fair will, when held, be worth a visit, and will not fail to be a success.

Increased interest appears to be taken in all matters relating Increased trees access to the data as a sing. The rooms are constantly crowded with newly arrived Irishmen from the other side, as well as by anxious sympathizers resident free. Col. Kelly finds plenty of work for himself and clerks to do, and they are at it from s) in the morning till sor 9 in the evening. Mr. Stephens will be here on Saturday, and will then probably fix a day for the rair to be held.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET. ERIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD. Reported for The Thiether, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.

| Sept. 5, 1866. | Amount of stock at market: | Cattle. Sheep. Scotes. Fat Hogs. Veals. This week. | 2,015 | 11,209 | 600 | 2,900 | 75 | Cattle. Sheep. Scotes. Fat Hogs. Veals. This week. | 3,153 | 12,395 | 500 | 2,900 | 75 | Cattle Sheep. | 3,153 | 12,395 | 500 | 2,900 | 75 | Cattle Sheep. | 3,153 | 12,395 | 3,000 | 1,350 | 100 | FRICES. | 1,000 | 1,350 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1

Working Oten-\$120@\$300, or much according to their value for beef.

value for beet.

Cons and Young Colors.—Fair quality, \$45-2675; extra, \$80-26 \$150; far50 and dry, \$35-2645.

Sheep.—Per th. live weight, \$260.; Sheep and Lambs, per head, in lots, \$250-2450.

Far Huge.—Per th. 104-211c., live weight; Shotes, wholesale, 12-2673; retail, 12-2616.; Pigs, wholesale, 14-265.; retail, 14-266.

# 16c. pet 2.

# 16c. pet 2.

# 16c. pet 2.

# 2. Country lots, 8; 29;c.

Hids-Brighton, by 2 loke, per it, country lots, 8; 40; c. Milss-820; c. per it.

Vallos-820; c. per it.

May-75c. 48i each.

Righamis.—Of the 4,000 cattle above reported, 1,560 any.

Western, 900 Northern, and 330 Eastern. For the first time for averal months past 2 perition of the train was several hours behine time. It was eached by an accident near White River Junctiva, on which a portion of the Vermont Central cars due at Cambridge were delayed till after 10 elock yesterday.

This, wich the rain, which came down most abundantly, and an annually small number of buyers, caused the most quiet market that we have seen it some time. The market, both this week and last, is very heavily stocked for such hot weather as we had last Sanday and Monday. The best qualities of small cattle sold better at Cambridge than any other grade. There were 12 wholessle butchers, present, and over found slow sale. It was the still-set late yet of the season. At Brighton, in consequence of the rain, the stock was yarded inte, and trade was also very duil. We saw nothing sold over ite, aithouth we understod Mr. Sawyer had a couple of car-loads of extra Oldo even, on commission, that cost loe por him Albany, the weight. But common to good cattle are detor so lower. Most of the Northern stock is sold at 11 to 124c, par it, but for this money the butchers got better beef. The number of sheep is large, and piless are about it is same as last week, although the drours say every week crowds them down lower and lower. From 63 50 to 44 50 are the figures for most drover, light ones, however, coing to 63 and audier,

\*COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

| U. S. 6e, 1831,coup | N. Y. Central 7s, 76 | Spridge Hill. | 2,000 | 102 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 1 SALES AT THE STOCK ENGHANGE.

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

24 O'CLOCK BOARD.

OPEN\_BOARD OF DROKEBS—10 A. M.

American Gold.
20,009 . 1461 | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . | 110,009 . . . . | 1461 | 100 . . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . | 1144 | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 1144 | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 1144 | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 1144 | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . . | 100 . . . | 100 . . . | 100 . . . | 100 . . . | 100 . . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . | 100 . . OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-10 A. M. OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-1 P. M.

U.S.7-30s, 2d series West Union Tel. |Mariposa. 

WEDNESDAY, September 5-P. M. Gold was stronger to-day and quoted at 147; and 146;,

closing at 1464. The receipts from Europe, California and the interior, together with the payment of the interest on the 10-40 bonds, will probably prevent any material advance prior to Nov. I, when about \$22,000,000 will be released by paying the interest upon the 3-20s. The Stock market is very dall, and Brokers complain alike

of the absence of investment and speculation orders. There is a steady flow of Government bonds from the ountry for sale by country banks and their dealers. All the Gold bearing bends are lower, and upon the first ssue of 7.30s there is a decline of 3 per cent In State bonds and Railway mortgages a small business. In the miscellaneous stocks little done, hardly enough to keep them in public notice. Business in Railway shares is limited and there is no disposition shown to make large operations in any direction.

Money is offered at moderate interest but fails to tempt
speculation. The traffic of the roads continues to decrease as compared with last season, and it is a fact conceded by railway managers that the balance sheets of 1866 are to show small returns to shareholders. Several prominent roads are steadily making floating debt, and will remain non-dividend for a longer period than was expected when they "temporarily" suspended. After the close Eric sold down to 712, and the market generally was dull. At the Second Board the market was heavy, and lower prices were accepted on all'the leading shares, After the Board there was a panic in Eric aberes which sold down to 70, clesing at 70] a71; the bulls who have been buying under the impression that there was to be a demand for cash stock on the closing of the books for the election, having found out that there was no demand for the

stock attempted to sell, and, on very small offerings, the price broke and no large amount could be sold at quotations. The balance of the market was unsettled and lower, and the tendency for the moment is to lower prices. The closing prices were: New-York Central, 1023 @ 1021; Erie. 702 @701 ; Hudson River, 1194 @121 ; Reading, 113 @1131 ; Michigan Southern, 831 #831; Cleveland & Pitteburgh, 86@86j; Rock Island, 1081@108j; North-Western, 35@ 351: North-Western Preferred, 661 2 661; Fort Wayne,

Money is quoted on call at 425 per cent, and loans running at 3 per cent have been put up. In commercia paper no change. The rates are 5 26 for prime and good. there is more paper making, and ordinary credits are only

The Citizens Gas Light Co. of Brooklyn has voted to increase its capital stock \$200,000. The Company is in a very presperous condition, and its customers are steadily increasing.

At the late meeting of the Clearing House the cashier of the First National Bank gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution adopting National Bank notes as a means of settling balances. The subject was informally discussed and an expression of opinion obtained, which resulted in a vote of disapproval so large as to settle the matter at once. Unanimous permission was then given to withdraw the obnoxious motion, which was not accepted, and the subject will come up in regular course.

Foreign exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 105 \$1051 for commercial: 1051 \$1061 for It is admitted by the most intelligrat charrens that the ter-

bankers'; do., at short sight, 1061@1074; Paris, at 66 days, 5.41 95.32 j; do., at short sight, 5.32 j 95.30; Antworp, 5.40 25.37; Swiss, 5.40 25.35; Hamburg, 352 35f; Austerdam, 39 240; Frankfort, 33f 240f; Bromen, 76277f; Prussian thalers, 69 270f.

Of specie to-day the Persia takes out \$25,000 in silver. The Aleppo takes out no specie.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury were: Receipts, \$5,668,235 02-for Customs, \$593,000; Payments, \$3, 697,254 04; Balance, \$83,224,145 13; Gold notes, \$807,000. Attention is called to the lat mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Road for sale by Fish & Hatch. The circular fully explains the merits of the security, which is an

absolute first lieu on the property.

RAILEOAD ERENIOS, FOURTH WARK IN AUGUST.

1865. 1865.

North-Western. \$304400 \$118,365 Dec. \$33,551
Great Western. 24,633 62,795 Dec. 11,898
Detroit & Milwankee 37,540 37,117 Inc... 423
The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway

for the fourth week in August was: 1855....\$30,717 68 | 1866....\$33,992 12 | Increase...\$3,274 6 The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign portstfor the week ending Sept. 4, and since the beginning of the year:
1864. 1865.
1866. 1865.
For the week. 5, 951,034 \$1,052,007 \$1,290,20
Prev. reported. 138 \$10,622 104,928,053 131,230,21 \$3,895,593 130,230,913

Since January 1 .... \$146,097,656 \$105,847,660 \$134,125,896

The following are the shipments of Coal by the Ponnsylvania Coal Company for the week ending Sept. 1, By rail 90, 217 07
By canal 1,065 19
Proviously (1869)

237,949 10 346,851 19 108,902 09 Decrease 108,992 09
The following is a list of jobbers' prices at the New York Dry Goods Exchange, Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place.

York Dry Goods Exchange, Nos. 49 and 51 Park-places.

Brown Sheetings—Arlando A. 34c.; Augusta, 21c.; Superior IXL, 201c.

Bleached Shirtines—Bates, 35c.; Androscoggin, 324c.; Greene Manulacturing Company, 22c.

Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; Dunnell, 184c.; London Mourning, 18c.; Victory, 17c.

Hoop Stirts—Bradler's Duplex Elliptic, prices unchanged.

Stirts—JWL, Standard Dress, No. 210, 327; do., No. 450, 337 50.

Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co., Byron and Garrote, No. 1 double extra Franch chambida and silver corrugated, 810 to 835; Goldsmith's patent, Byron, 830, Shakespeare, 340; Cuffa, 853, doss 30 pencent.

Cuffa, \$51,4ess 30 pencent.
Ticks—Amoskeag A 45c.; do B 40c.
Stripes—York 34c.; Uncasville 25c.; Albany 14c.

THE COTTON SUPPLY, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

THE COTTON SUPPLY, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The period having arrived in which it is customary to estimate approximately, at least, the extent of the cotton crop, and, with the supply at the ports of shipment, the extent of the probable consumption, the difficulty of effecting these objects is much subanced the present year from various disturbing causes. The principa of these is the labor question. Being the leading element of production, the results become problematical in proportion as the supply of labor became problematical in proportion as the supply of labor became prosentons and uncertain. Hence the varying estimates of the coming crop—at one time computed at 1,000,000, and even at 3,500,000 bales. These discrepant statements show the mystery and obscritty in which the question of supply was complicated with other causes, both physical and moral. The weather was unusually fluctuating. Drouths afflicted cortain portions of the cotton region, and excessive rains other portions. The near prospect of wer in Europe tended to discourage the planter, and his mind vaciliated between putting his land into dotton or earn. Bendle these discouragements, the state of political affairs at home and abroad, the threatened exercise of the taxing power of the United States with regard to the stander in an unanal degree, formed a source of further discouragement, constituting altogether a series of circumstances that necessarily made the estimate of he snowing crop very vague and homelusive. We approach the subject, therefore, with a high degree of doubt and distrust as to the entire accuracy of any statements we may make in relation to the supply of 186-56, premising that they may be regarded as opproximations in relation to the supply of 186-57, premising that they may be regarded as opproximations in relation to the supply of 186-67, premising that they may be regarded as opproximations in relation to the supply of 186-67, premising that they may be regarded as opproximations in relation to the supply of 186-69, premi

profitable account, the only resignant cents the want of seed. If each individual able and willing to work were to raise only one bale of cotton, in a population of 6,000,000 the aggregate would be yery large. This is intended only as an illustration, but it exemplifies the force of that principle of gain-which, but the continuation of the principle of gain-which, acting under the incentive of high prices, induces individuals to act in the same manner as communities. The influence of this motive, we are conflictent, has been overlooked in the estimates made of the growing crop, at the influence of 1861—60 was estimated on the lat of April at 800,000 hales. It has proved at the latest dates to have reached 2,007,000 bales. It has proved at the latest dates to have reached 2,007,000 bales, and although this latter estimate must be deemed an extreme figure, as the actual result will, prove, the accuracy of our remark will be confirmed, that there is a proneness to underrate, the supply.

the supply. RATE OF GEOWIH.

A comparison of the rate of consumption for the 12 years, up to 1852-90, the same as we have made with regard to the growth, will enable us to form a clear idea of the probable rate of tuture consumption. We asset a comparative statement of this kind, founded on the basis of very nearly i per

Total.

The consumption of all sorts in Great Britain, from 18:00 to 18:00. Ass been for—

18:00. 2, 422, 400 bales. 45,750 bales weekly. 18:01. 2, 333, 700 bales. 22,500 bales weekly. 18:02. 1,193,500 bales. 22,500 bales weekly. 18:02. 1,193,500 bales. 22,500 bales weekly. 18:03. 1,277,500 bales. 22,500 bales weekly. 18:04. 1,605,300 bales. 30,950 bales weekly. 18:04. 1,605,300 bales. 30,950 bales weekly. 18:04. 1,605,300 bales. 30,950 bales weekly. Aug. 1, 18:04. 62,000 bales weekly. 3gainst 40,000 bales weekly. Aug. 1, 18:04. 62,000 bales weekly, against 40,000 bales weekly. Aug. 1, 18:04. 62,000 bales weekly, against 40,000 bales same time last year.

The establishment of pence on the continent of Europe leaves only one prominent cause affecting the rate of consciuntion, 1, e., the state of the money market. The reduction of the rate of discount to 7 per cent by the Bank of Eugland removes all apprehension on this score. We are inclined is the opinion that there will be a progressive desline in the rate until perhaps 3 or 4 per cent will be reached, under an increased accumulation of balliourby the Bank of Eugland. On this topic, sa an important element of the value of cotton, we would obse, re, as an evidence of the anomalous condition of she money market in England that while the rate of discount by the Bank of Eugland, on the 3d of August, was 19 per cent, and the bullion in her vaulus was 24 per cent, and her stock as specie £22,000,000, double its annount in the former, and more than three times the rate of discount. It is impossible for this nonalous state of the money market to continue, for it is centrary to the tendency of the value of money and the rate of interest to an equality in the different countries of Europe.

The panic has reached its culminating point, and the rate of the rate of discounts in the former and more than three of charmer, and there was an inoreased connumption of the raw material. An impulse to trade has been given on the Countinent since the ceases of hosalities. The market